

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.

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CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

Benefits of Organization Among Bee-Keepers.

BY F. L. MURRAY.

(Read at the Wisconsin Convention at Madison, Feb. 7 and 8, 1900.)

IN my opinion there is only one way to accomplish any purpose for the benefit of a community, and that is to combine our forces and work together. No matter to what industry we belong it is up-hill work for any individual to reach the top of the ladder without the help and co-operation of his fellow laborers. And it is just as essential for bee-keepers to unite their forces, that is, join a good society or societies, both local and national, as it is for any other industry to combine.

In this age of strife and competition (or "dog eat dog") the unorganized forces soon give up the day and are at the mercy of the unscrupulous organized faction who live on the fat of the land at our expense.

A Chicago lady informed me that all during the last two years when we were getting 10 or 12 cents for our fancy comb honey, they had to pay 20 cents per pound for every pound they bought in Chicago, and a friend of mine informed me that he went thru a wholesale grocery store in Chicago last spring where they were making more "honey" every month than a good many of us bee-keepers could produce with our bees, and without a doubt there are a great many such establishments in every large city.

Now, don't infer from what I have said that I favor trusts and monopolies, for I think they are the curse of the present age; but I do believe in organization to protect our own interests and enforce laws for our benefit.

For instance, would we ever have had a foul brood law in the State of Wisconsin if it were not for the bee-societies in our State, especially the Southwestern Bee-Keepers' Association? If it had not been for that association it is very doubtful if we would have had the law yet. I joined this association at Montfort, Wis., in 1894, and have attended every meeting since. At Wauzeka, in 1896, our present foul brood law

was framed and adopted, and by the hard work and hearty co-operation of its members—especially our present foul brood inspector, Mr. N. E. France, who is a whole society in himself in his unbounded enthusiasm and untiring zeal for the bee-keepers at large—it was put thru. Of course, we will have to give the State society the credit of having the winning name which we had to use to get the State law thru, but outside of the name the Southwestern Bee-Keepers' Association has done almost everything that has been done so far for the benefit of the bee-keepers in the State of Wisconsin.

The present convention is one of the largest and most interesting I have attended in the State, and as a member of the State association I am pleased to note that thru the energy of its present officers it has again been "resurrected," as it were, and thru it and co-operation with the Southwestern and the other local societies of the State we should be able to accomplish a great deal more in the future than we have in the past.

There are a great many things that could be accomplished by thoro organization. The first duty of a bee-keeper is to get his or her bee-keeping friends interested in the local or State societies, for in this way it is easier to get them interested in the National society, and it is to the National Bee-Keepers' Association that we can look for assistance and support in the greatest evil our fraternity has to contend with—adulteration. I think it is of vital importance that every bee-keeper here today should join the National Bee-Keepers' Association, and whether we fight adulteration thru that society direct, or thru legislation for



Mr. and Mrs. F. P. White and Apiary, of Lafayette Co., Wis.

honey alone, or for a general pure-food bill including honey (which I think would be better, for then we could co-operate with other sufferers from adulteration, and would get the combined influence of several branches of industry), it matters not, for, anyway, it can be done *only* by organization.

I am not going to give here a plan of operation—I will leave that to older and wiser heads than mine—but I merely wish to try to show some of the good that could be done thru thoro organization. We should also have a systematized method of marketing the honey crop. We have no trouble about marketing any other farm product, why honey?

There are a great many other things that could be accomplished by uniting our forces, and I wish to say again that it is the duty of every honey-producer to belong to the local bee-society nearest to him, to the State society, and to the National. This rule should stand good in every State in the Union.

Get into line, fellow bee-keepers, in this day of progress and improvement, and let us show the people that we are fully able to take care of ourselves and the interests of our beloved pursuit.

Lafayette Co., Wis.



The Importance of Water for Bees.

BY PROF. A. J. COOK.

I HAVE been reading that splendid work on bee-keeping, Root's "A B C of Bee-Culture"—a work of which every American bee-keeper may well be proud—and the comments in that, with what I read in the journals, leads me to wonder if we all know all that is to be known regarding the use of water in the apiary. Mr. Doolittle has said in the American Bee Journal that bees need large quantities of water when breeding, implying that water is used to feed the young bees.

In the higher animals, water, next to oxygen, is the largest food factor in the animal physiology. When we consider the work that water does in the animal economy, we do not wonder at this. Water makes up the large proportion of all the tissues of the body. I have seen the statement that water makes up one-twelfth of the teeth, and it is true that some of the liquids of the body, like the saliva, are almost entirely made up of this liquid—995 parts of every 1,000 of the saliva are water. The animal, then, needs water to form its very substance.

Again, all the functional activity of the body—as absorption, circulation, assimilation—requires that all the elements concerned in the operations be in solution. We all know that water is nature's great solvent. Water is what keeps all the nutrient substances of the body in solution. Water serves plants also in the same way. Plants are not only composed largely of water, but water holds the food elements of the plant in solution, and so we see why plant and animal alike thirst for water.

Animals possess another function that requires much water to carry it on. As this function is very essential, even necessary to life itself, we see another reason why water must never be stinted if good vigor is to be maintained. I refer to perspiration. We know just how much heat is generated in the body in an hour, and we know that a rise of a few degrees of heat is fatal. Both of these differ in different animals. It is found that on an average man generates heat enough to kill him in between three and four hours, were there not some way to cool him off. Perspiration is the way that this cooling off is done. There is a tremendous heat-producing engine in the body. The heat comes from what is called destructive metabolism, or katabolism. These terms refer to the tearing down of tissue, consequent upon the work of the body.

Most animals get the water in all of the food, much of which, as is true of many fruits and vegetables, may contain over 90 percent of water in their composition. Bees are less fortunate in this respect than are most animals, as there is not a very large amount of water in either honey or pollen. It is probable that bees need a very large amount of water. They have tissues like other animals, which, as we have seen, are largely composed of water. Their food, like that of other animals, must be in solution to be available. They are very active, and this implies very rapid metabolism. We have seen that metabolism is the source of animal heat, and we do not wonder that bees soon warm up when anything disturbs the heat equilibrium of the body.

Is it not more than probable that bees must profit by the mechanical aid which comes from evaporation of water from their bodies? I see no reason to doubt the truth of this. Who of us has not seen the wet, sticky mass when

the hives have been shut up on a hot day so that the water could not pass off. The bees can not ventilate the hive, and the water of respiration, which at such times becomes very rapid, and of perspiration, can not pass off, and we soon have a forbidding mass of dead bees and water, which becomes more and more gruesome, until death ends all.

We know how we suffer on a hot day in case the air is loaded with moisture. This moisture in the air is unfavorable to evaporation, and the cooling process is stayed. We are very much favored in this matter in Southern California. The air is almost always dry when it is hot, and the evaporation from the body is so rapid that we do not feel even intense heat. I have known men to shingle houses when the mercury was over 100 degrees, and they seemed to feel no inconvenience. At such times a person may plunge into an irrigating ditch, and in a very short time his clothing will be entirely dry. Dry air must be around us to permit this grateful evaporation. Do not bees ventilate the hives on a hot day as we fan ourselves, and as the dog extends its tongue to promote this evaporation and so cool off? As bees do not get as much water in their food as do many other animals, and as they are very active animals, and must be cooled off by excessive evaporation, we readily see why they need much water, and why they repair to the rill and pool when work is great, and weather is warm.

Of course, bees are most active in warm weather, and then for two reasons they need much water. When the weather is very warm we are usually more quiet, and so do not need to do so much cooling off, and do not evaporate so much water from respiration and perspiration. If the weather is very hot, and we must perforce work hard, then we breathe fast, sweat much, and must drink great drafts of water to supply the needs of the blood. The water is passing very rapidly from the blood, and must be as rapidly supplied. Bees are hard at work on the hottest days, as then is their harvest, and so they must have great quantities of water to supply their pressing needs.

I doubt, then, if it is correct to say that bees need water to aid in brood-rearing. When they are very busy gathering from the field, then brood-rearing is very active, and as the bees are at hardest work they need to do very great cooling off, both because of the heat and the activity, and so must have much water. In case we have a protracted rain-storm, the bees do not stop brood-rearing, but do stop the active gathering in the field. They stop gathering water perforce. If water was directly necessary in the work of brood-rearing, then rearing brood would stop at all such times, which is not the case. Pollen or bee-bread is necessary to brood-rearing, and when there is no pollen then brood-rearing ceases.

I think that we are safe, then, in holding that water is necessary in the nutrition of the bees, and in regulating the bodily heat. It is more important when the bees are very active, and so in hot weather, when bees are most active in the field, then it is that they need most water. It is not likely that they use the water directly in rearing brood, but as brood-rearing is usually most active when the bees are at full work, it is a pretty sure indication of the amount of water needed by the bees. Water is, without doubt, very necessary, and so should always be supplied when the bees can not get it near the apiary. In winter the bees are so quiet that this need is fully met by the water in the honey, which is the main, if not the entire, food of winter.

Los Angeles Co., Calif.



Beeswax and How It is Bleached.

(Taken from the Chicago Record, in its department of "Shop-Talk on the Wonders of the Crafts.")

EVERY little while the commission men on South Water street receive round, flat cakes of beeswax. Some of them are dark brown, and others are light yellow, and the man who hails from New Jersey can tell where the beeswax came from by its color.

"That dark-brown cake," he said, "came from Wisconsin, for the bees up there are fond of the tobacco-plant and wild grapes, but that pretty yellow cake came from Iowa or central Illinois, and the bees that made it tap nothing but clover blossoms. Most of the beeswax goes to the East, if it isn't too dark in color, for the biggest bleacheries are there. Cobblers, harnessmakers and tailors use the dark-brown beeswax. They seem to think it is the best for their work. So it is in one respect, for the wax thread then is nearer the color of the leather, but shoemakers who make fine hand-sewed shoes use the bleached wax. Down

East, where I came from, the wax is light yellow, and I have seen some of the same color which came from Africa, but the Cuban bees love tobacco as much as the Badger State bees do, and their wax is darker brown—too brown sometimes to be whitened. You don't know what beeswax is? I know it comes from honey-bees, but where they get it from is more than I can tell, and I guess there is no man on the street who can tell for sure.

It is supposed that beeswax in its original form is a sort of scale on the stomach of honey-bees. When the little busy bee thinks of storing up honey, it begins working its legs energetically, patting its stomach and carrying the scales to its mouth, where it mixes them with a frothy liquid until the scales are soft and plastic. When the scales are kneaded enough the bee makes the hexagonal cells of the honey-comb in which it places its gathered sweets, for it knows that unless the honey is kept from the light it will change, and will not be fit for its food in winter. When the man who owns the bee-hive is ready to rob it of its honey, he removes the comb, and either sends to market the little glass-faced box with the honey-comb in it, or else he puts the comb in a centrifugal machine and whirls the honey out of it. He then puts the comb in boiling water and melts it down, running the melted beeswax into little cakes.

It is estimated that for every pound of honey there is one pound of comb, and that over 1,000,000 pounds of beeswax are used in this country every year. Since chemists and refiners went into active competition with the honey-bees and made a pure, white wax, or paraffin, out of petroleum, the use of beeswax in the manufacture of sperm can-

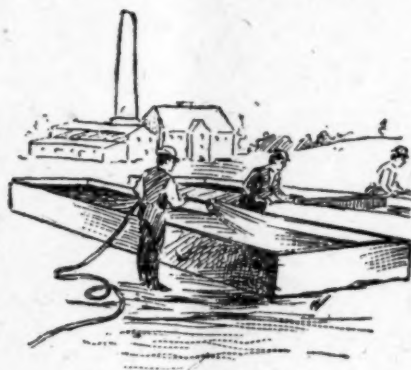
is carried around into the water. The roller turns once every second, and when the chilled ribbons of beeswax are carried around into the cooler water they fly off of the roller into the water-bed.

From the cooling bed the wax is lifted on wooden forks placed in boxes and carried outside to the bleaching-beds. These are called frames, and stand about three feet above the ground. Each frame is about 100 feet long, 15 feet wide and a foot deep. In each frame half a ton of wax is spread, and there it stays for a month or five weeks, depending upon the number of sunny days, for the wax is exposed to the full light of the sun. Several times a day the wax is sprinkled with water to keep the sun from melting it, and once each day two men harrow it with a rake which extends across the frame, so that in the month of bleaching every bit of wax has all of its sides exposed to the sun several times.

At the end of a month the yellow wax has turned a creamy white, and it is then taken back to the melting vat and remelted, run thru the screen over the wooden roller and brought back to the bleaching-frames for another stay, this time, however, for only two weeks. By this time the beeswax is pure white, and is ready to be put into marketable shape. The boys take about 500 pounds of wax and melt it in a small tub. Near the tub is a table on which stands a large number of pans about four inches in diameter, and a quarter of an inch deep. The pans are arranged in rows, for the melted wax is poured into one row at a time. Above the pans and across the full width of the table is a movable copper cylinder. It is really a double



Running Off the Beeswax.



The Bleaching-Frames.



Molding the Beeswax.

dies, wax flowers and carbon papers has gone down, but the cobblers, tailors, and harnessmakers still stick by the honey-bee, and declare that no petroleum wax can equal beeswax when it comes to wax-ends for slipping thru awl-holes. Chemists, artificial flower-makers, laundries, and other users of wax have not all gone over to the enemy, as the 500 tons of beeswax consumed annually indicate that the honey-bees have hosts of friends left.

But many of these friends require white, or nearly white, wax, and the yellow wax made by the bee must first be whitened or bleached before it is put on the market. The sun is the bleacher, so all bleacheries are in the country away from the dirt and smoke of cities, and usually in the center of large honey-districts. The beeswax is sent to the bleaching-house in the shape of loaf-shaped cakes, each weighing about 25 pounds. These cakes are broken into small pieces and put into a vat or tub made of cedar, about five feet high and three feet across. In the bottom of this vat are two square wooden pipes, crossing each other at right angles. The tops of these pipes have a number of holes bored in them, and both are connected with a steam pipe which brings the steam to them at a pressure of about 60 pounds to the square inch. From 1,200 to 1,800 pounds is placed into the vat at a time, and enough water is run in to float the wax. Then the steam is turned on, and it jets up thru the holes in the wooden pipes, melting the wax. The dirt in the wax falls to the bottom of the vat, and the melted wax, about three hours after the steam is turned on, is ready to be drawn from the vat.

Not far from the vat in which the wax is melted is a wooden roller about five feet long and a foot and a half in diameter. This roller revolves in cool water, and when the melted wax, after first passing thru a sieve, falls upon it in narrow ribbons it chills at once, and, sticking to the roller,

cylinder, one inside of the other, and the space between the two is filled with hot water. The melted wax is poured into the inside cylinder, and is kept in a liquid shape by the hot water-jacket.

A number of small tubes lead from the inner cylinder thru the water-jacket, and one valve turns the melted wax into all the tubes, so that the boy who is filling the little pans can move the cylinder along until it is over a row of pans, and then can turn the valve and fill the entire row at once. In an hour the wax in the pan-molds is cold, and is ready to be shipped.

[In the Chicago Record, about a week later, appeared the following:—EDITOR.]

LETTERS OF CORRECTION FROM BEE-KEEPERS.

In a recent "Shop Talk" on the preparation and bleaching of beeswax for use, a typographical error placed the proportion of comb to honey as "one pound of honey to one pound of comb." The error was such a palpable one that probably the great majority of readers charged it against the compositor. Among the correspondents who have noticed the error are the following, who, besides correcting the mistake, add some interesting information on bees and honey, which subjects were but slightly touched upon in the Record, because the article in question related to the bleaching of beeswax, and not the bee-keeping industry:

Dr. C. C. Miller, of McHenry Co., Ill., writes:

"I have been much interested in the series of articles, 'Shop-talks on the Wonders of the Crafts.' I suppose they are in the main reliable, but when it comes to talking about anything connected with bee-craft the general rule holds

that everything found in print in that line outside of bee-books and bee-journals may be counted on to abound in errors. The beginning of the fourth paragraph contains this statement: 'It is estimated that for every pound of honey there is a pound of comb.' Without asking faith in any statement of mine I think any one will be able to see that this statement is wrong. Take a piece of comb honey and look at it. Does it seem that the wax in it weighs as much as the honey? It may be you haven't a piece of comb honey on your desk, but you may have market reports. A report before me gives: 'Dark comb honey, 10 to 13 cents per pound; beeswax, 27 to 30 cents; extracted honey, 5 to 7 cents.'

"Now suppose a man sends to Chicago a consignment of dark comb honey for which he gets 10 cents a pound, I suppose you know that all that is necessary to get the beeswax out of that comb honey is merely to melt the whole mass, and on cooling the cake of wax will be on top.

"He takes two pounds of that comb honey, melts it, and has one pound beeswax, say 27 cents; one pound extracted honey, 5 cents; total 32 cents, or 16 cents a pound, as against 10 cents that it will bring as comb honey. At that rate do you suppose there would ever be a pound of dark 10-cent honey on the market?

"Instead of saying for every pound of honey a pound of comb, it would not be far out of the way to say half an ounce of comb to a pound of honey.

The idea expressed about black beeswax coming from tobacco, and light yellow wax from clover is all nonsense. Very dark wax and very light wax comes from clover, as I suppose it does from tobacco; but I doubt if a pound of wax can be produced that can be proved to have come from tobacco. There are lots of things about bees of real interest to the general public, concerning which the public ought to be informed, at least it seems so to me, but I may not be a fair judge in the matter.

"If you will write me next summer I'll take pleasure in sending you some scales of wax just as they come from the bee, and I never saw them of any color but white, no matter what plant the bees worked on. The color came afterward.—C. C. MILLER."

M. M. Baldridge, of Kane Co., Ill., writes:

"Every bee-keeper knows, in case he knows anything worth knowing about his specialty, that no one can tell by its color simply from what locality beeswax comes, nor from what class of flowers it is made. The color of wax depends almost entirely upon the age and condition of the comb from which it is made, and sometimes upon the vessel used in melting the comb. Honey-comb from which beeswax is made is secreted from honey, and dark honey will make just as white comb as light-colored honey. For instance, buckwheat honey is what is known to bee-keepers as dark honey, but its color depends somewhat on the soil upon which the buckwheat is grown, sandy soil producing a lighter-colored honey than our rich, black prairie land. Now, buckwheat honey, when converted into wax by the bees, makes the very whitest of comb, and consequently makes white or light-yellow beeswax. When the comb becomes old and dark by being left in the hives for a term of years, and is used by the bees for breeding purposes, it then makes, when melted, what is known as dark-yellow or dark-brown beeswax. And it matters not whether it comes from the East, West, North or South. Again, if the combs be melted in bright tin it will be of lighter color than when melted in iron vessels, as iron always discolors hot wax. For this reason no one should use iron in which to melt either wax or comb, in case a product of the lightest possible color be desired.

"Now, it is barely possible that bees may work to some extent on the blossoms of tobacco, but that they gather much honey therefrom, or that they are 'fond of the tobacco-plant,' needs stronger proof than simply an assertion. The honey-comb is made chiefly from honey; the bees have the power at will to change or convert the same into fat. The fat is exuded by the bees, and appears between the abdominal rings on the underside of the abdomen, and in the shape of thin, narrow ribbons of wax, and is then taken therefrom by the comb-builders and made into comb. That is the explanation given by the majority of practical bee-keepers and scientists of the present day. There are, however, a few who dispute the foregoing explanation in part; who claim that the bees have the power at will to change the honey into fat, but that while the fat is an oil, or in the liquid condition, the wax-producers being also the comb-builders, have also the power to disgorge the oil thru the mouth, or honey-tube, directly upon the edge of the cell,

and that the wax-scales sometimes found between the abdominal rings are simply congregated oil or the refuse fat of the bee. Their claim is that no one has ever yet reported seeing an incomplete cell in a ragged or imperfect condition upon the edge, which would often be the case if the scales of wax were used instead of the oil in its construction.

"Honey is now generally thrown out of the comb, whether the comb be old or new, by a machine operated by centrifugal force, but it is an error to suppose that new comb is melted into wax as soon as the honey is thus extracted. As a rule, such comb is given back to the bees, so they can refill it with honey, and in good seasons as many as three, four, or even five times. Such comb, if cared for properly, may be thus used from year to year, and for a period of 10, 15, or 20 years.

"Oh, no; there is no such estimate among bee-keepers as one pound of honey to each pound of comb, nor *vice versa*. What you probably refer to, as 'estimated,' is that it takes about 20 pounds of honey to secrete wax enough to make a pound of comb, but that is one of the old and now obsolete estimates.—M. M. BALDRIDGE."



No. 11.—How to Get the Most Out of Yourself.

BY "OLD GRIMES."

IF we were to solve the problem of how to get the most out of a horse, a yoke of oxen, or a steam-engine, we have books without number that will give full instructions respecting the course to pursue.

With some men—"the man with the hoe," for instance—the rule you would apply to the oxen would work well. Then there are some to whom the rules for the horse would apply, and others the steam-engine.

But I am supposed to be treating a higher development, found in the intelligent bee-keeper—an animal, of course, but combining the intelligence of all animals, a machine of all machines—a universe, something infinite. That is the reason why books can not compass the subject, and it would be far from the ability of Old Grimes to approach a thousandth part of the subject.

But in trying to get the most out of ourselves there are some thoughts perhaps worth repeating, that will find a responsive chord in some weary heart, and that will give hope for the toils of to-day, and to-morrow, and the next day.

Dear fellow worker, "Did you ever see angels in the opening flower, and hear angel songs in the night-winds? Of course, you did when you were a pure, confiding child. But, alas, the years come and go, the eye becomes dimmed with worldly aims, and the beautiful side of life is lost. The flower is ruthlessly trodden under foot, and the whispering evening winds caress an unresponsive and careworn brow." And who is to blame? Has the world been too much for you? Have self-seeking men abused your confidence? Are you in debt, and is the load heavy and grievous to bear? Well, you are to blame for placing this leaven into your life, but you can gain some consolation by teaching your children never to get into debt. Tell them that interest and the law to enforce its payment are as merciless as a buzz-saw. Has the pressure been so great that you see demons in your fellow men? Beware! the man who sees demons in others has the demon in himself.

Get back the faith of childhood, see the angel in the flower, see the angel in your fellow man, and the angel will also abide with you.

Are you a church member? It is well. O, you are not? Well, I believe it is the proper thing, but in these days of toleration probably you and I believe that no church has an exclusive patent on the gate into heaven. Of course, you believe in Christ and His teachings. Every well-rounded man does. He works upon a broad-gauge plan, and there is hope for you. Get the angel in our heart, and we are one with the Infinite.

Well, now, it seems to me I hear some one say, "Old Grimes is trying to preach a sermon." Oh, no, I am only pointing out the bed-rock upon which to build character—something that will bring the greatest results—faith that this is but the threshold to a grand future life. This faith brings content with our lot, peace of mind when the storm breaks, and more precious than silver and gold.

But if our soul is right how is it with the body? You certainly can not get much out of yourself if you abuse "the house you live in." Have you the blues? Then look at the stomach, the liver, and the kidneys, and work to get

them right. You ask how? Well, there are many ways. There is the doctor with his pills, powders, and plasters. That is about the handiest, but not the best. Old Grimes and the boys keep themselves right thru physical culture. This cures the whole body. Of course, the exercise takes time, but it pays. If you go no further than the exercise of deep breathing, that pays. Not one person in ten breathes properly, and there is a world of health in the development of lung-power. The Grimes family are free from colds, malaria, and various ills, and all from bathing and massage every morning.

If you feel well—if the angel is in your heart—you will think well of every one you meet. Yes, you must love all animate creation, and send forth helpful thoughts.

If a bee-keeper comes to you for information do not be churlish and unduly secretive, for the seeker after knowledge, if bent upon gaining it, will find it somewhere else, and he will think better of the man who gives it, and not much of the man who withholds. Remember that the man who freely imparts information with word or pen receives more than he gives.

Don't cross bridges until you come to them. Ten chances to one there is no bridge to cross, and the worry has been useless. Worry brings on disease and premature old age; it drives out noble thoughts, shrivels, and kills.

To get the most out of himself the bee-keeper should saturate himself with bee-keeping lore. When Old Grimes was a boy books on bee-culture were scarce, and of journals there were none. But at present there is no excuse for ignorance on any feature of bee-keeping. Books and papers are plentiful, and one paper you can tie to with confidence that it will benefit you, is the "old reliable" American Bee Journal.

If a book or paper is purchased it should be read. How do you read a paper, anyway? While your eyes are on the page is your mind on neighbor Jones' high-stepping team of horses? Or do you just look at the headings and then throw down the paper and think there is nothing in it that will hold your thoughts?

Oh, no, friend, the nut is not worth much unless the meat is carefully pickt out and digested. And, yes, there are bee-men who will not even crack the nut, that is, the paper is thrown aside without even removing the wrapper. Such persons may win success, but the yare not up-to-date. Their knowledge comes to them by reflection from some brighter luminary in their neighborhood. Yes, friend, it is far better to be a sun than a moon—very bright and up-to-date.

Now, there are a number of thoughts crowding down to my pen-point to get expression, but they would better be checked, and left to be exprest at some future time, or exprest not at all, for here we have the whole thing in a nutshell:

"Let each man think himself an act of God,
His mind a thought, his life a breath of God;
And let each try, by great thoughts and good deeds,
To show the most of Heaven he hath in him."



Managing Late Swarms—Partly Filled Sections.

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

AS soon as a swarm is seen issuing I take six frames filled with foundation, and two wide frames of sections, putting the same in a box or hive which is convenient to carry; and when I arrive at the hive from which the swarm is coming, I take the frames from the box and place them down by the hive. As soon as the swarm has mostly ceased coming out the hive is opened, and all of the frames of brood and honey, with the adhering bees, taken out and placed in the box, after which the two wide frames of sections are placed, one at each side of the hive, and the six brood-frames put between them. The hive is now arranged and closed.

"Will the bees stay on these combs all right in that open box? I should think they would fly out after the swarm."

There is no trouble about the bees leaving the combs. If the weather is warm, and there are many bees on the frames, about a third of them are shaken off in front of the hive, when the box is placed in the shade a rod or two away, so the bees from the swarm will not find it when being hived, which is the next thing to do; hiving them in the rearranged hive on the old stand.

"Is there no danger of having too few bees on these combs should the weather be cold?"

If the weather is cool, or but a few bees are on the combs of brood, omit the shaking off, for it will want all of the bees to keep the brood in good condition.

"Yes, but what do you do with these combs of bees and brood?"

They are taken to a hive which has been placed where I wish a colony to stand, and arranged in it the same as they were in the old hive; and after tucking them up all warm and nice they are left till the next morning. At any time during the forenoon of the next day they are given a virgin queen, or a queen-cell just ready to hatch, and in this way we have no trouble with after-swarming, for the bees feel so poor at this time that they are glad of anything in the shape of a queen, the flying bees that were taken with the combs of brood having gone back to the old stand with the swarm.

"Must this giving of the queen be done at just such a time? Why not wait three or four days?"

If the delay is longer than 18 hours, this formed colony often becomes so strengthened by the rapidly hatching brood that they will destroy the queen-cell, or kill the virgin queen, and after-swarming will be the result.

"Would it not be well to give this formed colony a laying queen?"

Do not give them a laying queen unless you wish a prime swarm from the colony in from 18 days to three weeks, for the bees will surely use her for such swarming if the honey harvest continues for that length of time.

"What do you claim for this plan over the old one used by the many?"

By this plan I get a powerful colony on the old stand, which will do as much in the sections, if not more, than they would if they had not swarmed; for the new swarm will work with a vigor rarely known to bees under any other circumstances.

"Do you do anything further with the colony made from the combs of brood?"

In ten days, if the honey harvest continues, sections are given to this colony, which has rapidly increast to such from the combs of brood carried in the box; and as the young queen has now commenced to lay, the bees will at once go into the sections, often giving a fair yield of honey; yet the main yield will come from the new swarm, as they have at least one-third more bees than they would had they been hived on a new stand, all of the field-bees returning to this place.

"Do the bees returning from the combs of brood and the fields catch the inspiration of the swarm?"

Yes, they all work with a will together; and as the harvest is at its hight also, and the brood-chamber contracted, the storing of honey goes on in the sections at a rapid pace, such colonies often giving from 50 to 100 pounds of "fancy" honey to their keeper, while, if hived on the old plan, little save partly filled or empty sections would be the result.

If the hive is left as we now have it until winter the bees are not liable to have sufficient stores; so when the harvest of white honey begins to draw to a close, the sections are taken from the sides, which were placed there at the time of hiving (if they have not been taken out filled before), and the combs necessary to fill out the hive are used to take their places. In this way the bees will fill these last for winter; and should a fall yield occur they will often have some extra stores to spare to help out any weak colony that may be short.

"What is done with the partly filled sections which may thus come from the sides?"

These are taken from the wide frames and placed with those which are on top, when the bee will finish them, if the honey season does not drop off too suddenly; or they can be kept and used for "bait" sections the following year.

"How are these best kept over so that they can be nice and clean, ready for use when wanted?"

There are various ways, such as extracting the honey from them and then placing a lot over some strong colony for the bees to lick the remaining honey off, when they are stored away in a clean, dry place till wanted. Or they can be uncapt and set over some colony short of stores till the honey is carried below. But I generally use the plan given by Dr. Miller, I think, of setting the whole lot in the cellar or some dark room, when on a pleasant day the door is opened, giving the bees of the apiary access to them, when, at night, I find them all cleaned up, with very few combs gnawed, provided we give the bees access to them at the right time, so that night comes at about the time the bees have the honey carried away.—Gleanings in Bee-Culture.

How a Swarm Was Lost—A Confession and Warning.

BY HARRY LATHROP.

I WANT to tell about a blunder I made the other day at the Browntown yard, whereby I lost a large swarm of bees, the result of over-confidence, growing out of a long experience with clipt queens. For years we have not known of a swarm leaving our yards for the woods; but to the woods away went the swarm above mentioned, right before the gaping, astonished bee-keeper. It was thus:

The Browntown yard is run, to all practical purposes, as an out-yard. I have a helper who works there during the forenoon, and I go down on the train at noon and remain on duty until evening. My home, be it known, is at the Monroe yard, eight miles east, at present. It was just 3:15 p.m., and I was thinking that all swarming was over for the day, when out came No. 46. They were strong, and were working in two supers, the top one of which was full of nice, white honey nearly ready to come off. As my custom is, I pickt up a queen-cage and went over to the hive and watch for the queen, but I did not see her. I supposed that perhaps she had failed to come out, as is often the case, and that the bees would soon come back. But as they clustered and hung quietly in a tree near by, I thought I would better investigate a little. I first turned to the record of No. 46 in the book; it read, "April 28, queen clipt, probably '98."

I next went to the hive, thinking that perhaps they had superseded the old queen, and had swarmed out with a newly hatcht virgin. But when I went into the brood-chamber I found it in a normal condition, but full of brood in all stages, including newly-laid eggs. Now, I was positive that the queen of this hive was a clipt queen when the record was made in the spring. So I concluded that the old queen was yet present, and knowing that she could not fly I expected that the bees would hang in the tree awhile, then uncluster and go back to the hive.

I was busy in another part of the yard (when I ought to have been getting that swarm down), and after awhile I heard something. Looking up I saw my swarm high in the air, and starting for some eastern point. No use trying to stop them—might just as well save your strength and time on as hot a day as that was. I stood there disgusted and ashamed of myself for such blundering work. If one of my men had done so—well, there was no one to scold me. A woman in a neighboring house came out with a tin pan and gave it a few taps, but saw that it was useless work trying to stop those bees. She called, asking if they were mine. Mine! Alas, they were once, but now they belong to whoever may find them. They are gone, and so is the five to ten dollars worth of fancy comb honey they would have produced had I saved them. Let them go.

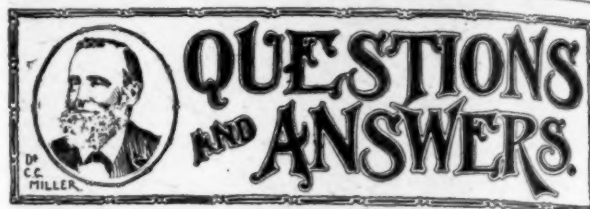
But why did they go? I will tell you what I think. That colony had superseded their old queen rather early—soon after the record was made; the young queen had mated and gone on laying without my discovery of the fact. When I saw them hanging so contentedly in the tree I should have taken no chances, altho I have seen them cluster and hang quite awhile, the queen in the meantime being caged at the entrance of a prepared hive on the old stand ready for the return of the swarm.

Working as I have with clipt queens so long, and having such an easy time of it, made me too confident, and you know on a hot day a fellow doesn't like to climb trees to get swarms. But the fellow who neglects to do so when he doesn't know he knows, ought to have a club.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

Green Co., Wis.

York's Honey Calendar for 1900 is a 16-page pamphlet especially gotten up to create a demand for honey among should-be consumers. The forepart was written by Dr. C. C. Miller, and is devoted to general information concerning honey. The latter part consists of recipes for use in cooking and as a medicine. It will be found to be a very effective helper in working up a home market for honey. We furnish them, postpaid, at these prices: A sample free; 25 copies for 30 cents; 50 for 50 cents; 100 for 90 cents; 250 for \$2.00; 500 for \$3.50. For 25 cents extra we will print your name and address on the front page, when ordering 100 or more copies at these prices.

The Premiums offered this week are well worth working for. Look at them.



CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

[The Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal office, or to Dr. Miller direct, when he will answer them here. Please do not ask the Doctor to send answers by mail.—EDITOR.]

Queen With a Leg Off.

A queen sent me arrived in a feeble condition, with one leg torn off. Will such a queen be of any value if successfully introduced?

ILLINOIS.

ANSWER.—A queen so badly maltreated by the bees as to have her leg torn off might do good work afterward, but the chances would be against it. You do not say so, but I suppose the ill treatment was received in the attempt to introduce her, for a queen would hardly receive such treatment from her own bees in the cage.

Altho I would not think it proper to send out a queen lacking a leg, yet I have had several such queens that did excellent work. The leg, however, was probably lacking from birth, and was not torn off by the bees in these cases.

A Queen Question.

I received a Dr. Miller queen and succeeded in introducing her into a colony which had just swarmed four days before. I pulled down all queen-cells I found, and more on Friday last. The queen never stooped piping from the time she was released until to-day, when the colony swarmed and went away. I opened the hive and found some worker and drone brood about hatcht, and two queen-cells not sealed, with the larvæ in them; also one cell sealed, but not an egg or sign of young brood of any description other than the two queen-cells. Did the queen not lay any, or did the bees destroy her eggs? I feel sore about losing the queen, as I intended to divide the colony to-day.

ONTARIO.

ANSWER.—It was not the introduced queen that did the piping and left with the swarm, but a virgin queen that was free in the hive. The queen sent you could not have gone off with the swarm, for both wings on one side were clipt so she could not fly. It is a very unusual thing for a second swarm to leave 20 days after the prime swarm; and in this case it looks a little as if there were two factions in the hive, one insisting that the stranger should rule, and the other insisting that the virgin should be mistress, the strife delaying the swarming. It is possible that the introduced queen may have been allowed to lay a few eggs, for it sometimes occurs that a queen is allowed to lay a very few eggs, perhaps in queen-cells, and is still rejected.

Perhaps Bee-Paralysis.

I have one colony of bees that in June, 1899, cast a good-sized swarm, which I hived, and it did and is doing all right, but the parent colony, after the young queen got to laying, and the young bees had hatcht out and commenced playing, there would be scores of bees that would come out on the alighting-board, rub their abdomens and wings with their hind legs, but would be unable to take a flight, and so they would crawl away from the hive, continuing to make the effort to fly, but could not; and the same was true of them all last spring and summer. These bees come out at the time the young bees take their play-spell. I can not see any difference between them and those that can fly.

What is the probable reason why they can not fly? Is it possible that the queen may be at fault in some way? I

can not think that they are old, worn-out bees coming out to die, because their wings are not ragged and broken. Some of them seem to be somewhat less than others.

Can you tell me a remedy? The colony is not any stronger now than it ought to have been the first of May, if as strong.

Perhaps I should have said that there have been drones until the last three or four days, and they are too feeble to fly.

OHIO.

ANSWER.—I don't know, unless it be a case of bee-paralysis. In that case there should be seen a trembling of the diseased bees, some of them having a shiny-black appearance. If paralysis is the trouble, no satisfactory remedy has yet been found. As far north as Ohio, however, it is not likely to be very bad, and will likely disappear of itself. In the South it is a severe scourge.

Bare-Headed Bees—Feeding Back.

1. Some time ago I received a queen from one of the queen-breeders, and when looking thru the hive in which I introduced her I found one or more frames with brood uneven, some drawn out farther than level, and not capped; some looks dark. What is the trouble? My opinion is that they haven't enough bees to nurse the brood.

2. Do you think it pays to feed to finish sections nearly all capped? I have a number of supers nearly finished of basswood honey, and have some colonies I run for extracted honey, which I was thinking of using to feed to finish with now, as I don't expect honey enough from the fields to finish until buckwheat.

IOWA.

ANSWERS.—1. It is a case of "bare-headed bees." The young bees are not sealed over at all, but they hatch out all right, and no harm comes from it. It is a matter of frequent occurrence, and it is uncertain what is the cause, but I suspect it is caused by worms eating the capping.

2. A few bee-keepers think they can profitably feed extracted honey to have sections finished, but most of those who have tried it think it does not pay.



Should the Public Be Encouraged to Keep Bees?—In answer to this question, J. B. Hall says in the Canadian Bee Journal:

"Yes—no. I would like to encourage all those that have natural tact to keep bees, and are in a locality where it would pay them to keep them, but indiscriminately to advise every one to keep bees for a living would be to do a great injury. We should be very cautious how we encourage people to keep bees. I may be a rather peculiar temperament; I think a bee-keeper, like a fiddler, is born. If a man can look after ten thousand little things, and do everything right, and do them at the proper time and in the proper way, and is desirous of keeping bees, and is willing to live in a new country, encourage him."

Dr. Miller's "Goback" Sections.—While I was visiting Dr. C. C. Miller at his home, he and his sister Emma quite incidentally made reference to their "goback" colonies and "goback sections."

It seems that, in taking off their comb honey, they remove the supers when most of the sections are completed. These are taken to the house, and the filled sections are set to one side, to be scraped and cased; but the unfinished ones "go back" into the same or another super. There may be one or a dozen or perhaps a hundred or so of supers with partly filled sections, and these are all designated as "gobacks." They are either placed on top of other supers that are being built out from foundation, or upon colonies that seem to show a special aptitude for finishing up gobacks.

In looking over Dr. Miller's hive-record book I found there were certain colonies that had produced so many filled

sections and finished up so many gobacks. These gobacks are all placed on the hives *before the honey-flow ceases*; so when the season is over, Dr. Miller has nothing but No. 1 filled sections without any unfinished ones, or practically none, to be extracted, to be sold for less money, or to be filled out after the honey-flow by feeding back—a wasteful, laborious, and disagreeable job, because all has to be done during the robbing season.

Of course, there is nothing particularly new about placing unfinished sections on the hives, to be filled out; but, if I mistake not, the general practice is to place such sections on the colonies *after* the honey-flow.

Another interesting fact to me was that some colonies are much better for finishing gobacks than for filling sections from the foundation—that is to say, when work is apparently *started* or almost finished, those colonies show a special aptitude for *completing* work, but they are not as much inclined to *start* on raw foundation as some other colonies in the yard.

It seems that the Miller family have a way of finding out the peculiarities of each colony, and those peculiarities are recorded in the record-book; and if the queen is still in the hive next year, that queen and her bees are devoted to a special kind of work—it may be to filling out gobacks, to running for extracted honey, if the honey is travel-stained, water-soaked, or discolored, or to producing comb honey from foundation at the start. The colony that is good both at producing honey and finishing gobacks is given light work, and its queen is used for a breeder.

Emma also gave me an interesting fact; and that was, when one has sections that from any cause have tiny drops of honey oozing from the cappings, to put them in a super, place the super on a hive for a few hours, when the sections will all be licked up clean and nice. It appears that the Millerites so manage that their crop shall be *practically all* of it No. 1 honey; and yet I suspect that over half of the producers of comb honey have anywhere from 10 to 25 percent of it No. 2. A word to the wise is sufficient.—Gleanings in Bee-Culture.

A Swarm of Bees on the March.—I thought it probable that the following may possess some interest for you or your readers: When cycling this morning on my usual professional "round" I was not a little astonished to see a swarm of bees *walking* in procession, like a long, brown snake, along the narrow footpath bordering the main road from here to Newark. The resemblance to what one could suppose Lord Robert's army on the march would appear like at once struck me. There were some few bees flying ahead, representing the "cavalry scouts;" then came the main army in serried ranks, extending to a length of several yards, all marching on foot—these were the "infantry," of course; and, finally, separated from the main body by about two feet, but with "scouts" passing to and fro, came a considerable cluster forming the indispensable "rear-guard." A man working on the road informed me that the whole swarm had thus advanced about 20 yards since he had first observed them some time before.

I at once rode back to the house of a bee-keeper I knew who lived near, and failing to obtain a skep, got a box of shallow frames with comb built out and an old newspaper. Returning, I placed this "Pretoria" directly in front of the advancing army, covering the box with the newspaper and propping it up in front with a stone. I then continued my journey, and on my return found, as I had expected, that "the army" had "taken possession of the town," and that "all was quiet." This evening I drove over and took possession of the swarm, which I have now safely established in my apiary at home. Knowing, as we bee-keepers do, the loyalty of bees to their queen, it almost looks as if these little wanderers had caught up the patriotic spirit of the day. Anyway, I have seen many swarms, but this is the first time I ever saw one *walk*.—(DR.) PERCY SHARP.

[The above is not only interesting, but our correspondent's simile is a very happy one, there being little doubt that the queen's inability to fly kept the bees loyally marching on foot rather than take wing and desert her.—EDS.]—British Bee Journal.

Please send us Names of Bee-Keepers who do not now get the American Bee Journal, and we will send them sample copies. Then you can very likely afterward get their subscriptions, for which work we offer valuable premiums in nearly every number of this journal. You can aid much by sending in the names and addresses when writing us on other matters.



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F. A. SNELL, R. C. AIKIN, "OLD GRIMES."

IMPORTANT NOTICES:

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NOTE—The American Bee Journal adopts the Orthography of the following Rule, recommended by the joint action of the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of England:—Change "d" or "ed" final to "t" when so pronounced, except when the "e" affects a preceding sound. Also some other changes are used.

The Chicago Convention Program appears on the next page. It will be noticed that the stereopticon will be a prominent feature at this convention; that both Messrs. Hutchinson and Root will throw on the screen pictures they have taken of the bee-keepers and the apiaries they have visited on their travels over the country. A powerful electric light and a fine stereopticon will be used. Indeed, it will be practically an apiarian trip over the whole United States, and even a run over into England.

This picture-and-travel feature of the next convention will be something unusually fine and attractive, and will be well worth going a long way to see. And, then, to meet the old-time friends, and form many new-time friendships—can such pleasures be valued in dollars and cents?

The Honey Crop for 1900.—Reports concerning the honey season and crop are always so very conflicting that it is practically impossible to get even a fair estimate of the quantity of honey harvested thruout the country. But, as we were recently told by one of the oldest and most experienced honey commission men, there will likely be plenty of honey this year as in other years. He said he has not known the year in the past twenty, that he could not get all the honey he wanted. There is honey somewhere in this great country of ours every year; and we believe that the bee-keeper who sells his crop early, and at a fair price, will be the gainer this year.

"A fair price" may be a rather indefinite statement. Perhaps we should say that whenever the bee-keeper can realize a *net* wholesale price of say 14 cents a pound for the best grade of white comb honey he would better take it; and 7 cents for best white extracted honey. Prices on other grades should be in proportion.

Now, understand, we are not advising any one to sell at these prices, but we will simply say that if we had a quantity of honey to sell, and could get those prices net this year, we should count ourselves very fortunate indeed.

Editor Root had the following to say in reference to the honey-crop outlook, in *Gleanings in Bee-Culture* for July 15:

Reports are still coming in from all sections of the country; and so far the revised outlook stands about as follows:

Michigan seems to be having a good honey-flow—at least I do not remember seeing an unfavorable report, while we have on file a large number of good ones. Colorado, Arizona, and other of the Western States depending upon alfalfa, will have their usual honey-flows. In California the reports range all the way from one-third or one-half a crop down to total failures. In New York the reports are unfavorable as a rule—no clover or basswood to speak of. From Pennsylvania there are a few favorable reports. From New Jersey come quite a number of good reports. Reports from Florida vary greatly. Some show a third of a crop; others a total failure. Texas will have a good deal of honey from some sections, and almost none from others. Some of the Southern States will have very little honey. Missouri, that had a crop of honey all over the State last year, has nothing to report this year to speak of. The season in Wisconsin is practically a total failure; a little better in Minnesota. In Iowa and Illinois it is fair to poor. Dr. C. C. Miller is getting his usual crop of honey; or at least he reports he is doing as well as he did last year; but he does not know where the honey is coming from.

Notwithstanding the season seems to be generally unfavorable, we have a large number of good reports from all over the country.

So far no large amount of honey has found its way to the centers of honey distribution. At present it is a little too early; but there will be considerable alfalfa honey this year to dispose of, both comb and extracted; a very scant supply of ordinary white clover, and a light supply of red clover and of basswood.

Taking it all in all, the supply of white clover honey and basswood will be very light this year. Honey, if any is sold at all, will be principally alfalfa, with some mountain sage from California, perhaps. There will be on the market, as usual, Southern honeys; and, in all probability, from the large amount of warm rains that seem to be general over the country, there will be a good fall crop; that is to say, the bees will probably gather enough from fall flowers to fill their hives and save feeding. If they will do this much, bee-keepers will probably feel fortunate.

A Warning to Honey-Shippers.—While it may not be as necessary now as it was several years ago, to warn bee-keepers to be careful to whom they ship honey, yet it is well enough to permit a gentle reminder. It is fast coming to be the proper thing to agree on a cash price before the honey leaves the producer for the city buyer. It may not be paid for in advance, however, but in case it is not, the shipper should exercise great care as to the financial responsibility of the buyer.

There may yet be a few concerns who think they can persuade bee-keepers to say good-by to their honey, by sending out eloquent letters in which they claim to be about "the whole thing" in their particular city, and give every assurance that they can realize a cent or two above the market price for all the honey that bee-keepers could possibly ship them. Don't be fooled by any such "bait." It is better to donate your honey to your good neighbors rather than to risk it in the hands of such over-confident concerns.

Verily, what shall it profit a bee-keeper if he shall produce a large crop of honey, and then lose it thru some fraudulent city dealer?

Chicago Convention Program.—The following is the program of the 31st annual convention of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, to be held at Chicago, Ill., Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Aug. 28, 29, and 30, 1900, the sessions to be held in Wellington Hall, 70 North Clark St.:

FIRST SESSION—TUESDAY EVENING.

Call to order at 7 o'clock.

Song—Dr. C. C. Miller, of Illinois.

"How to Sell Honey"—S. A. Niver, of New York.

"Keeping Bees in a City"—L. Kreutzinger, of Illinois.

Question-Box.

SECOND SESSION—WEDNESDAY MORNING, 9:30.

Song.

Invocation.

President's Address—E. R. Root, of Ohio.

"Queen-Rearing by the Doolittle Method"—Mrs. H. G. Acklin, of Minnesota.

Question-Box.

THIRD SESSION—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 1:30.

Song.

"Bee-Keepers' Rights and Protection by Law"—Her-
man F. Moore, of Illinois.

"Trials of the Commission Man"—R. A. Burnett, of
Illinois.

Question-Box.

FOURTH SESSION—WEDNESDAY EVENING, 7:30.

"Breeding for Longer-Tongued Bees"—J. M. Rankin,
of the Michigan Experiment Station.

"Bee-Keepers I Have Met and Apiaries I Have Visited"
—E. R. Root, of Ohio, assisted by Dr. C. C. Miller, Dr. A.
B. Mason, E. T. Abbott, and others. Illustrated by a
stereopticon.

FIFTH SESSION—THURSDAY MORNING, 9:30.

Song.

"Various Forms of Diseases Among Bees; Cause and
Cure"—Dr. Wm. R. Howard, of Texas.

Report of the General Manager—Hon. Eugene Secor, of
Iowa.

"Pure-Food Legislation"—Rev. Emerson T. Abbott,
of Missouri.

Question-Box.

SIXTH SESSION—THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 1:30.

Song.

"Chemistry of Honey and How to Detect Its Adultera-
tion"—Thos. Wm. Cowan, of California.

"How to Ship Honey to Market, and in What Kind of
Packages"—George W. York, of Illinois.

Question-Box.

SEVENTH SESSION—THURSDAY EVENING, 7:30

"Co-operative Organization Among Bee-Keepers"—R.
C. Aikin, of Colorado.

"My Trip Thru Wisconsin and Minnesota"—W. Z.
Hutchinson, of Michigan. Illustrated by a stereopticon.

Unfinisht Business.

Adjournment.

One prominent feature of the next convention will be the stereopticon work. Messrs. Root and Hutchinson, with a powerful stereopticon, will project upon the screen some photos they have taken of apiaries they have visited in various portions of the United States. The convention will be held in Wellington Hall, 70 North Clark Street, about a block and a half from the office of the American Bee Journal, and about five blocks directly north of the Court-house. The hotel at which delegates may secure lodging is the Revere House, about half a block from the convention hall. The rate for lodging will be 50 cents per night, and the proprietor has assured Mr. York that good beds are provided, but that several will have to occupy the same room. But when any one desires a room with a single bed, the charge will be \$2.00 per night. If two men wish to take a single room in that way they can do it, sharing the expense between them. Some G. A. R. people will pay 75 cents per night for a single bed, so bee-keepers are specially favored at 50 cents. The hotel is almost within a stone's throw of the convention hall, and right near the hall are first-class restaurants, where meals can be secured at reasonable rates.

It is a little too early yet to announce what the railroad rates will be during G. A. R. week; but it is assumed that they will be low, probably a cent a mile each.

Chicago is a central point, and there will undoubtedly be a large attendance; and, considering the attractions, it is earnestly hoped that bee-keepers will turn out in good, strong force.

E. R. ROOT, President.

DR. A. B. MASON, Secretary.

It will be noticed in this program ample time is allowed for the question-box. This is usually the best feature of a bee-keepers' convention, particularly if Dr. Miller holds the box and keeps the people talking. You see, it gives everybody who has had experience such a good chance to tell what they know, especially when there are so many questions to which Dr. Miller says he has to answer "I don't know."

We are looking forward to a large gathering of bee-keepers, and a royal time for all who attend. As there are something like 200 bee-keepers in this county alone, there would be a fair sized convention if only they came. But we are hearing nearly every day from some far-away bee-keeper who expects to be here.

There will be two "grand armies" in Chicago, then—one of good ex-soldiers and the other of ex(tra)-good bee-keepers.

The Weekly Budget

MR. J. T. CALVERT, of The A. I. Root Co., was delayed about two weeks in starting for Europe, on account of a disastrous fire at Hoboken, which, destroyed ships and shipping interests at that point. He sailed July 18th from Boston.

MR. LOUIS SCHOLL, secretary of the Central Texas Bee-Keepers' Association, writes us that their recent convention, held at Hutto, July 12 and 13, "was one of the best meetings" of their State, 115 persons being present, representing 5,808 colonies of bees. We have attended national conventions that did not number as many in attendance. Texas seems to be coming up.

We expect to begin publishing a report of the above meeting next week.

THE WISCONSIN APIARY shown on the first page this week is that of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. White. The hives are 8-frame dovetailed. Mrs. White is near the center of the end of the apiary, and Mr. White near the end. They started with two colonies in 1894, and increased to 89 in 1899.

Mrs. White was taken ill a year ago last April, and was advised by the family doctor to go to Chicago for an operation, which we regret to record proved unsuccessful. She remained at the hospital for two months, then returned home, and lived nine weeks, up to which time she was as enthusiastic over the bee-work as any one could be, and took a great interest in it. In a letter from Mr. White, he says: "She was a tender-hearted, loving wife, and a thoughtful sister and daughter."

MR. HERMAN F. MOORE, secretary of the Chicago Bee-Keepers' Association, lives about 14 miles northwest of Chicago. He has nearly 30 colonies of bees, which he is running for extracted honey. We called on him early in July. He was just beginning to extract. Some colonies occupied three 10-frame Langstroth hive-bodies, with much brood in all three stories. He allows the queen free access thruout the hive, and extracts from frames of honey that are practically all filled and sealed, taking them out of any part of the hive where they may be. His principal source of honey is sweet clover.

Mr. Moore has a fine city retail trade, which he looks after carefully all the year. He is an energetic young man, educated as a lawyer, but loving bees and outdoor life more than his legal profession, he devotes his whole time to bee-keeping, and to keeping his many customers sweet.

Yellow Sweet Clover Seed

WE HAVE IT AT LAST!

We have finally succeeded in getting a SMALL quantity of the seed of the YELLOW variety of sweet clover. This kind blooms from two to four weeks earlier than the common or white variety of sweet clover. It also grows much shorter, only about two feet in height. It is as much visited by the bees as the white, and usually comes into bloom ahead of white clover and basswood. We offer the seed as a premium

A QUARTER POUND FOR SENDING ONE NEW SUBSCRIPTION.

So long as it lasts, we will mail a quarter pound of the seed to a regular paid-up subscri-



Yellow Sweet Clover in Bloom.

ber who sends us ONE NEW subscriber for the American Bee Journal one year, with \$1.00; or ¼ pound by mail for 30 cents.

We have been trying for years to secure this seed, and finally succeeded in getting it. It is new seed, gathered last season by an old personal friend of ours, so we know it is all right. But we have only a small supply. When nearly out we will mention it.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.,

118 Michigan St., - CHICAGO, ILL.

Belgian Hares

Pedigreed and Unpedigreed Hares, any age, for sale.

J. S. MESSICK,

LIBERTY, - MISSOURI.

29A4t Please mention the Bee Journal.

If You Want Bees

That will just "roll" in the honey, try **Moore's Strain of Italians**, the result of 21 years of careful breeding. They have become noted for honey-gathering, whiteness of cappings, etc., thruout the United States and Canada.

Warranted Queens, 75c each; 6 for \$4.00; 12 for \$7.50. Select warranted, \$1.00 each; 6 for \$5.00; 12 for \$9.00. Strong 3-frame Nucleus with warranted Queen, \$2.50. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free.

27Dtf **J. P. MOORE** (lock box 1) **Morgan, Ky.**
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.



The Unstriven Fall.

Build as thou wilt, and as thy light is given;
Then, if at last the airy structure fall,
Dissolve, and vanish, take to thyself no shame;
They fail, and they alone, who have not striven.
—T. B. ALDRICH.

Best Prospect in Four Years.

Bees are storing honey very fast. The main honey-flow has just set in, but we are having considerable rain. My bees are in fine shape to gather the sweets. The prospect is better than it has been in four years. We had considerable swarming thru April, May and June, but I never saw swarms build up faster. I had one albino colony 15 days after casting the prime swarm to cast its first after-swarm, then five days later another after-swarm, making 20 days between the prime swarm and the last after-swarm.

J. R. SCOTT.

Lamar Co., Tex., July 16.

Hoping for a Fall Crop.

I have 29 colonies of very fine Italians. The season has been too wet, so no surplus up to this date. I am hoping for a fall crop from heartsease and Spanish-needle, as the creek bottoms could not be cultivated. I am working for section honey. A. S. GRIFFITH.

Saint Clair Co., Ill., July 24.

Some Interesting Cuban Notes.

Several years ago I was a subscriber to the most valuable American Bee Journal, which I counted as a most excellent aid to bee-keeping, and quite often short articles from my pen on bees and bee-keeping in Louisiana appeared in it; but changes in position of life caused me to drop it. At times I did well with my bees, but only after many failures, and many valuable lessons of experience. It has been over two years since I have had anything to do with the sharp little "critters," but I never lose an opportunity to see a bee-hive or to try to learn something about them.

Cuba is an excellent place in which to produce honey. I saw one place here, out in the country, where there were about 150 hives, apparently 10-frame Langstroth, all neatly painted, and each one on a neat stand, with a different device on the front of each. The majority of them were two or three stories, and many of them going up to four and a half. They were placed in an excellent location, and amid a large grove of palms and bananas, and presented a beautiful sight from the train.

There are many beautiful wild flowers here that bloom and give place to others, thus furnishing a supply nearly all the year around.

I was speaking with a commission merchant here on the outlook for honey, and he said that it appeared to be very good. He sells on commission and said that, as a rule, extracted honey brought 55 or 60 cents (Spanish silver) here at wholesale—about 45 or

Sharples Cream Separators: Profitable Dairying

The American Poultry Journal

325 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

A Journal that is over a quarter of a century old and is still growing must possess intrinsic merit of its own, and its field must be a valuable one. Such is the

American Poultry Journal.

50 cents a Year. Mention the Bee Journal.

BARNES' FOOT POWER MACHINERY



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Address, W. F. & JOHN BARNES,
5Ctf 995 Ruby St., Rockford, Ill.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

The Rural Californian

Tells all about Bees in California. The yields and Price of Honey; the Pasturage and Nectar-Producing Plants; the Bee-Ranches and how they are conducted. In fact the entire field is fully covered by an expert bee-man. Besides this the paper also tells you all about California Agriculture and Horticulture. \$1.00 per year; 6 months, 50 cents. Sample copies, 10 cents.

THE RURAL CALIFORNIAN,

218 North Main Street, - LOS ANGELES, CAL.
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THE MODERN FARMER & BUSY BEE.

EMERSON TAYLOR ABBOTT, Editor.

A live, up-to-date Farm Journal with a General Farm Department, Dairy, Horticulture, Livestock, Poultry, Bees, Veterinary, Home and General News. Edited by one who has had practical experience in every department of farm work. To introduce the paper to new readers, it will be sent for a short time to New Subscribers, one year for 25 cents. Sample copies free. Best Advertising Medium in the Central West. Address,

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This foundation is made by an absolutely non-dipping process, thereby producing a perfectly clear and pliable foundation that retains the odor and color of beeswax, and is free from dirt.

Working wax into foundation for cash, a specialty. Write for samples and prices.

A full line of Supplies at the very lowest prices, and in any quantity. Best quality and prompt shipment. Send for large, illustrated catalog.

GUS. DITTMER, Augusta, Wis.
Beeswax Wanted.

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Queen-Clipping Device Free...



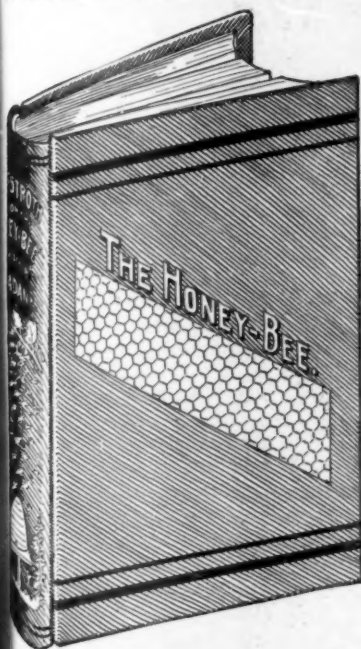
The MONETTE Queen-Clipping Device is a fine thing for use in catching and clipping Queen wings. We mail it for 25 cents; or will send it FREE as a premium for sending us ONE NEW subscriber to the Bee Journal for a year at \$1.00; or for \$1.10 we will mail the Bee Journal one year and the Clipping Device. Address,
GEORGE W. YORK & COMPANY,
118 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.

Langstroth on... The Honey-Bee

Revised by Dadant—1899 Edition.

This is one of the standard books on bee-culture, and ought to be in the library of every bee-keeper. It is bound substantially in cloth, and contains over 500 pages, being revised by those large, practical bee-keepers, so well-known to all the readers of the American Bee Journal—Chas. Dadant & Son. Each subject is clearly and thoroughly explained, so that by following the instructions of this book one cannot fail to be wonderfully helped on the way to success with bees.

The book we mail for \$1.25, or club it with the American Bee Journal for



one year—both for \$1.75; or, we will mail it as a premium for sending us **THREE NEW** subscribers to the Bee Journal for one year, with \$3.00.

This is a splendid chance to get a grand bee-book for a very little money or work.

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.
118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

PATENT WIRED COMB FOUNDATION

Has no Sag in Brood-Frames.

Thin Flat-Bottom Foundation

Has no Fishbone in the Surplus Honey.

Being the cleanest is usually worked the quickest of any foundation made.

J. A. VAN DEUSEN,

Sole Manufacturer,

Sprout Brook, Montgomery Co., N. Y.

Queens

UNTESTED ITALIAN, 50 cents each; tested, \$1 each. Queens large, yellow and prolific. Circular free. Address, E. W. HAAG, Canton, Ohio.

Please mention Bee Journal when writing

48 cents in American gold—and at times was very plentiful. He also told me that he was trying to have improved hives, and material for the same, brought into the country free of duty.

□ In this climate one may wear summer clothing all the year around, but in the cool nights of January and February one needs blankets to sleep under, the same as at home.

This is a great place for high prices. Vegetables average from 8 to 10 cents per pound; bread, 6 to 8 cents; meat, from 20 to 45 cents; chickens, from 90 cents to \$1.10; eggs, from 40 to 72 cents per dozen; and nearly all other commodities in like prices.

The country is rather hilly, with few levels between, and the land very fertile as well as of all colors. I have seen on a hillside land from coal black to clear white, with all the shades of brown, red, blue and yellow between, and this in an acre, too.

Milk is very high here, and it is almost impossible to get it pure, even tho they drive the cows around the streets and milk them at your door; and in addition, charge you from 60 to 90 cents for a gallon.

Nearly all the people here have the fever of "manana," and many of the Americans who have been here since the war have it, too. The people, as a rule, are not overclean—I mean the natives. I have seen them very often use a wash-basin to wash their head, face and socks in, and then (using other water, of course) take the same basin and have one sponge and some water for washing table-cloths, chairs and paved yards. Their kitchens are right alongside their cesspools, and they very often leave their dishes from one meal to another before washing them. While they cook they nearly always have a cigarette in their mouths. It is a common thing to see little tots without any clothing other than nature gave them, with a stump of a cigarette or cigar in their mouths; and, in fact, whole families smoke, even to the old women.

JAMES B. DRURY.

Province of Habana, Cuba, July 4.

Favors the "Fence"—Fair Crop.

I have 13 colonies of bees. The "fence" system of procuring comb honey is the best extant. I have tried nearly every other kind, including tin separators, but the "fence" beats them all.

The honey crop here is fair to middling. Bees now are working white and sweet clover, the latter abounding in great profusion.

D. B. GIVLER.

Dupage Co., Ill., July 24.

Plain Sections and Fences.

In reply to R. V. Goss' question, on page 445, whether or not more honey can be produced with plain sections and fences than with the old-style sections, I would say that we have been using both styles for two years, and positively can not tell any difference, so far, in the quantity of honey stored, tho possibly the bees will fill them a little better than the old-style section. But we find one serious objection to the plain section and fences, that is, the bees will build more bur-combs than in the old-style sections, even if the hive is "level." And then, again,

CRIMSON CLOVER And Several Other Clover Seeds.

We have made arrangements so that we can furnish Seed of several of the Clovers by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with the order:

	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Crimson Clover	70c	1.20	2.75	5.00
Alsike Clover	80c	1.50	3.50	6.50
White Clover	90c	1.70	3.75	6.50
Alfalfa Clover	80c	1.40	3.25	6.00

Prices subject to market changes. Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight.

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That covers the whole Apicultural Field more completely than any other publisht, send \$1.25 to Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Calif., for his

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Liberal Discounts to the Trade.

Best on Earth

What? Our New Champion Winter-Case. And to introduce it thruout the United States and Canada we will sell them at a liberal discount until Oct. 15, 1900. Send for quotations. We are also headquarters for the NO-DRIP SHIPPING-CASES.

R. H. SCHMIDT & CO.
Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

BEE-SUPPLIES!

Root's Goods at Root's Prices

POUNDER'S HONEY-JARS and everything used by bee-keepers. Prompt Service—low freight rate. Catalog free. **WALTER S. POWDER,** 512 Mass. Ave., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The Emerson Binder.

This Emerson stiff-board Binder with cloth back for the American Bee Journal we mail for but 60 cents; or we will send it with the Bee Journal for one year—both for only \$1.40. It is a fine thing to preserve the copies of the Journal as fast as they are received. If you have this "Emerson" no further binding is necessary.

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And also located on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley R.R. in the famous

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The Bee-Keeper's Guide

Or, Manual of the Apiary,

—BY—
PROF. A. J. COOK.

460 Pages—16th (1899) Edition—18th Thousand—\$1.25 postpaid.

A description of the book here is quite unnecessary—it is simply the most complete scientific and practical bee-book published to-day. Fully illustrated, and all written in the most fascinating style. The author is also too well-known to the whole bee-world to require any introduction. No bee-keeper is fully equipt, or his library complete, without THE BEE-KEEPERS' GUIDE.

This 16th and latest edition of Prof. Cook's magnificent book of 460 pages, in neat and substantial cloth binding, we propose to GIVE AWAY to our present subscribers, for the work of getting NEW subscribers for the American Bee Journal.

Given for TWO New Subscribers.

The following offer is made to PRESENT subscribers only, and no premium is also given to the two NEW subscribers—simply the Bee Journal for one year.

Send us TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the Bee Journal (with \$2.00), and we will mail you a copy of Prof. Cook's book FREE as a premium. Prof. Cook's book alone sent for \$1.25, or we club it with the Bee Journal for a year—both for only \$1.75. But surely anybody can get only TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS to the Bee Journal for a year, and thus get the book as a premium. Let every body try for it. Will YOU have one?

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BY RETURN MAIL.

Golden Beauty Italian Queens,
Reared from imported mothers.

Untested, 50 cts.; 12 Untested, \$5.50; Tested, \$1.
J. S. TERRAL & CO., Lampasas, Texas.
18A1f Please mention the Bee Journal.

in a good honey-flow the bees will draw out the comb to the edge of the section and fasten it to the cleats on the fences, thereby causing a row of cells to be uncap in removing the sections. However, we would like to hear the experience of others.

KINZEL & EMERT.
Sevier Co., Tenn.

Cider Brandy for Bee-Stings.

Here is an incident I was told by an old bee-keeper the other day; there may be something in it, but I do not say there is:

While talking with a bee-keeper the other day about bee-stings, he said he once witnessed a very severe case which occurred to a person who started to hive another swarm of bees, having hived one that same day. It had clustered on a limb of a pear-tree, and he had advanced within about two rods of the cluster when they came for him, posthaste, and he was nearly covered in less time than it takes to tell it. He retreated toward his home, which was a little distance away. On reaching it he found himself completely blind from the effects of the stings. His wife went to the cellar for a pitcher of cider brandy, as they used to keep it handy. She returned with it and put it on the table by the patient, and went to get a glass, but he was suffering so much that he took the pitcher and drank its contents, which was enough to intoxicate five men, tho he failed to feel its strength when in that condition; but the poison from the bee-stings came out from the wounds like gum from a tree, and he recovered in a few days.

Now, Mr. Editor, what do you think of that?

The honey crop is fair from basswood and sumac, with a good prospect for a fall flow. White clover failed. If

\$5.00 per month will pay for medical treatment for any reader of the American Bee Journal. This offer is good for 3 months ONLY—from May 1 to Aug. 1. Dr. Peiro makes this special offer to test the virtue of small price for best medical services. Reply AT ONCE.

DR. PEIRO,
34 Central Music Hall, CHICAGO.

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The Mississippi Valley Democrat
—AND—
Journal of Agriculture,
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A wide-awake, practical Western paper for wide-awake, practical Western farmers, stock-raisers, poultry people and fruit-growers, to learn the science of breeding, feeding and management. Special departments for horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry and dairy. No farmer can afford to do without it.

It stands for American farmers and producers. It is the leading exponent of agriculture as a business, and at the same time the champion of the Agricultural States and the producer in politics. Subscription, One Dollar a Year.

Write for Sample Copy

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Seasonable Offerings Golden Yellow Italian Queens

Now is the time to improve your strain of bees. The Queens I offer are the finest in the land. I sold quite a number this season and all are delighted with the quality and so will you be, at 75 cents each, by return mail.

60-pound Cans, two to Crate.

I have 400 crates of two 60-pound cans each that were used once, and are nearly as good as new. I offer until this lot is exhausted at 50c per crate, or 10 crates at 45c each. New crates of two 60-pound cans each cost 85c. Speak quick. Root's goods at Root's prices, also Muth's Jars. Send for Catalog. HONEY AND BEESWAX WANTED. C. H. W. WEBER,
2146 Central Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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VITAL TABLETS, the quick and safe cure for Constipation, Nervous Dyspepsia, Insomnia, Nervous Affections, the "Blues" and all attendant evils. It aids digestion, purifies the blood, strengthens the nerves, improves the appetite, induces sweet sleep, tones up the whole system and makes you a new creature. It not only makes you feel well, it makes you really well. It gives you that vim and

vigor which makes
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It contains

no narcotics nor bromides nor other injurious drugs. We give the formula with every box. You

know exactly what you are taking. Originally put up for physicians' use. Ask your druggist for a

FREE SAMPLE. If he hasn't it, don't take a substitute, but send us a stamp for our

book on "Health" and we will send you a free sample, sufficient for you to try it and test its merits to your own satisfaction. Isn't it worth trying free? It positively cures. Price 10c and 25c per box. Don't delay sending.

The Modern Remedy Co., Kewanee, Ill.

we can improve our stock so as to make them red clover workers, we may look for better success. ROBT. J. CARY.
Fairfield Co., Conn., July 21.

"Tis said, Mr. Cary, that it takes one poison to kill or counteract another poison. Now, if cider brandy or any other kind of brandy or whisky, were taken only under circumstances similar to those mentioned, we think there would be few people who would object to their use. But it is just possible that with the cold water treatment the unfortunate victim referred to would have recovered just the same, so it isn't necessary always to recommend intoxicating liquors as a medicine. There is a hospital here in Chicago which has had a better record in the successful treatment of cases which have come under its care since they have dispensed entirely with the use of liquors.—EDITOR.]

A Report—Swarming Management—Honey-Dew—Bees as Pollinators.

Bees are working hard at present on both white and alsike clover. The last named seems to be the better of the two. June 15th my scales colony gained two pounds, and have been gaining ever since.

Last year my bees did not do anything up to July 7th. We did not get any clover honey, but I got about 3,000 pounds of light-colored honey, which was gathered from mint and blue vervain, both of which are plentiful here, and the prospects are good for a crop of honey from them again this year, and I think if the weather keeps dry I will get some clover honey.

I have 81 colonies, and have had no natural swarms, tho I have made 3 artificial swarms, but I like natural swarms better, as they seem to go to work as tho nothing had happened; but when you divide a colony the one that has no queen almost always lies idle for a few days, which means quite a loss in a good honey-flow. I hived some natural swarms on full-drawn combs in the forenoon, and gave them an extracting-super, and by night I found considerable honey in the extracting-combs. In a week I extracted from those colonies and they workt

Italian Queens!

reared from the best 3-band honey-gatherers, by the Doolittle method. Untested, 45 cents each; 1 dozen, \$4.50. Tested, 75 cents each; 2-frame Nucleus, with tested queen, \$1.75 each. No disease. Safe arrival.

W. J. FOREHAND,

19D121 FORT DEPOSIT, ALA.

M. H. HUNT & SON,

SELL ROOT'S GOODS AT ROOT'S PRICES. Our inducements are first-class goods, cheap freight rates, and prompt shipments. Send for catalog. BELL BRANCH, MICH.

Albino Queens

by return mail. Untested, 75 cts.; warranted, \$1.00; tested, \$1.25. 12A261 J. D. GIVENS, LISBON, TEX. Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

Last winter's cut of basswood is the whitest it has been for many seasons. We are now making sections out of this new stock and therefore are in a position to furnish you with the very finest quality in the market.

LEWIS WHITE-POLISHT SECTIONS

Are perfect in workmanship and color.

Orders shipped immediately upon receipt. A complete line of everything needed in the apiary. Five different styles of Bee-Hives.

Lewis Foundation Fastener simplest and best machine for the purpose. Price, ONE DOLLAR, without Lamp.

G. B. LEWIS CO., Watertown, Wis., U.S.A.

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Special Southwestern Agent.

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Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

Four Celluloid Queen-Buttons Free AS A PREMIUM.



For sending us ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER to the Bee Journal for the balance of this year, with 50 cents, we will mail you FOUR of these pretty buttons for wearing on the coat-lapel. (You can wear one and give the others to the children.) The queen



has a golden tinge. This offer is made only to our present regular subscribers.

NOTE.—One reader writes: "I have every reason to believe that it would be a very good idea for every bee-keeper to wear one [of the buttons] as it will cause people to ask questions about the busy bee, and many a conversation thus started would wind up with the sale of more or less honey; at any rate, it would give the bee-keeper a superior opportunity to enlighten many a person in regard to honey and bees."

Prices of Buttons alone, postpaid: One button, 8 cts.; 2 buttons, 6 cts. each; 5 or more, 5 cts. each. (Stamps taken.) Address,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan St., CHICAGO.

QUEENS!

Untested Queens, Italian, 60 cents. Tested, \$1.00.

From honey-gathering stock.

We keep in stock a full line of popular Apiarian Supplies. Catalog free.

Apiaries—Glen Cove, L. I. I. J. STRINGHAM, 105 Park Place, New York, N. Y.

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Second-Hand 60-pound Tin Cans Cheap!



We have a stock of second-hand 60-pound Tin Cans, put up two in a box, which are practically as good as new, each can having been carefully inspected by an expert honeyman before boxing them. While they last, we can furnish them at these low prices—just about one-half the cost of new cans:

5 boxes (or 10 cans) 50 cents per box; 20 boxes or over, 45 cents per box; 100 boxes or over, 40 cents per box.

Address, cash with order,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO.

118 Michigan Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Wanted to Exchange!

50-egg incubator and brooder for a honey-extractor; or will exchange for empty hives, bees, or honey. A. SHAW, box 199, Boscobel, Wis. 30Atf Please mention the Bee Journal.

Adel Queens, \$1 Each.

Send postal for dozen rates and description of bees. HENRY ALLEY, Wenham, Mass. 31Dt1f Mention the American Bee Journal.

25 cents Cash paid for Beeswax.

This is a good time to send in your Beeswax. We are paying 25 cents a pound—CASH—for best yellow, upon its receipt, or 28 cents in trade. Impure wax not taken at any price. Address as follows, very plainly,

GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan St., CHICAGO.

A HANDY TOOL-HOLDER!

Sent by Express, for \$1.50; or with the Bee Journal one year—both for \$2.00.

Every Manufacturer, Miller, Carpenter, Cabinet Maker, Machinist, Wheelwright and Quarryman, Farmer, or any one using a grindstone, should have one of these Tool-Holders. One boy can do the work of two persons, and grind much faster, easier and with perfect accuracy. Will hold any kind of tool, from the smallest chisel to a draw shave or ax. Extra attachment for sharpening scythe blades included in the above price. The work is done without wetting the hands or soiling the clothes, as the water flows from the operator. It can be attached to any size stone for hand or steam power, is always ready for use, nothing to get out of order, and is absolutely worth 100 times its cost.

No farm is well-equipped unless it has a Tool-Holder. Pays for itself in a short time.

How to Use the Holder.

DIRECTIONS.—The Tool is fastened securely in the Holder by a set-screw and can be ground to any desired bevel by inserting the arm of the Holder into a higher or lower notch of the standard. While turning the crank with the right hand, the left rests on an steady the Holder; the Tool is moved to the right or left across the stone, or examined while grinding, as readily and in the same way as if held in the hands.

For grinding Round - Edge Tools, the holes in the standard are used instead of the notches.

Address, GEORGE W. YORK & CO.

CHICAGO, ILL.



Italian Queens.

	1	3	6
Untested Queens.....	\$0.90	\$2.50	\$4.50
Select Untested Queens.....	1.25	3.25	6.00
Tested Queens.....	1.25	3.50	7.00
Select Tested Queens.....	2.00	5.00	9.00

These Queens are reared from honey-gatherers. Orders filled in rotation. Nothing sent out but beautiful Queens.

27A9t

D. J. BLOCHER, Pearl City, Ill.



WE ARE JEALOUS

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right along. When I make artificial swarms I take about half of the bees and half of the brood, and the queen, and put them into a new hive, and fill both hives with combs. Then I take the new hive that contains the queen and set it on a new stand. This works quite well for me, but sometimes the colony that was left will build a lot of queen-cells, and swarm, tho I almost always go thru them and cut out all but two cells. That stops swarming.

When my bees swarm, and I don't want them to swarm but once, I get the swarm on a swarming-box that I have used for some time, which is made of half-inch lumber. It is about 18 inches long and 8 inches square with a lot of holes bored in it, and one end left open. It is attached to a long pole, so I can get them to cluster there. When they are all in and on the box, I move the hive that the swarm issued from to a new stand; then I get the swarming-box that contains the swarm, and dump them on the alighting-board. In so doing I have never lost a single swarm, and this plan of moving the old hive weakens it to such an extent that it does not swarm any more that year; while the new swarm being placed on the old stand catches all the field-bees that were out during the time the swarm issued. Having the new swarm on full-drawn combs works a little like giving a newly-married couple a full outfit to start in house-keeping with.

I have seen bees gathering honey-dew from oak leaves, and on examination found a kind of wedge-shaped insect on the bottom of the leaves and branches. I found this same kind of insect on the hedge fences a few years ago. This honey-dew was of a very light color, and was very abundant, so it could be seen in small drops on the stems of the new leaves. When these drops get so large that they fall on the leaves below they look like real dew, as some people think it is. I think if they would examine the matter very closely, they would almost always find the insects that produce honey-dew. Bees will work on these oak-leaves early in the morning and late in the afternoon. This stuff was used by the bees for brood-rearing, which is about all it is fit for. But it is a good thing that we get some honey-dew in this locality, because it generally comes when there is nothing else for the bees to get any honey from.

I have wondered for some time why it is that farmers do not pay more attention to bees, when the bees are their best friends. If they have any fruit-trees bees of some kind are needed to fertilize the blossoms, and the honey-bee seems to be the best for this purpose. I think bee-keepers could do a great deal along this line by talking to their neighbors that keep bees, and telling them the real good that bees do for them in getting their fruit, and telling them the real value bees are in getting fruit-trees to bear; and it will not do any harm to tell them a little about honey, because most people think that all bees are good for is to store honey and sting. It would be a good thing if we could have a little of this nature study taught in our public schools.

JACOB WIRTH.

Henry Co., Ill., June 17.

Belgian Hare Guide AND DIRECTORY OF BREEDERS. Price 25c. Inland Poultry Journal Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

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HONEY AND BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Some new white comb honey is selling at 15c; not much offered and not much demand for it. Extracted is slow sale; best white, 7@7½c; best amber, 6½@6¾c; dark amber, 5@5½c. Beeswax, 27@28c.

R. A. BURNETT & Co.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—White extracted honey, 7@7½c; southern extracted, 5½@6½c, owing to quality. No comb honey on market. Good demand for beeswax at 25@27c.

Shipments of extracted honey from the South are more numerous than a few weeks ago, but we find it hard to make sales, owing to a slow demand. C. H. W. WEBER, 2146 Central Ave.

BUFFALO, July 20.—For strictly fancy white one-pound comb honey we are getting 16@17c. Any grade sells high—10@15c, as to grade.

BATTERSON & Co.

KANSAS CITY, July 20.—We quote: New No. 1 white comb, 14@15c; No. 1 amber, 14c; dark, 13c. Extracted, old, 6@6½c; no new in market. Beeswax, 22@25c.

C. C. CLEMONS & Co.

DETROIT, July 24.—Fancy white comb, 15@16c; No. 1, white, 14@15c; amber and dark, 10@12c. Extracted, white, 7c; amber and dark, 5@6c. Beeswax, 25@26c.

Supply and demand for honey both limited.

M. H. HUNT & SON.

NEW YORK, July 26.—There is a fair demand for white comb honey, and enough arriving from the South to supply the demand. Fancy white sells at 15c; No. 1 white, 13@14c; No. 2 white, 11@12c. Extracted remains rather quiet, and the market is sufficiently stocked to meet the demand. Beeswax very firm at 28@29c.

HILDRETH & SEGELKEN.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—White comb, 12@12½c; amber, 9@11; dark, 6½@7½c. Extracted, white, 7½@8c; light amber, 7@7½c; amber, 6@6½c. Beeswax, 26@27c.

Amber grades are in fair supply, both comb and extracted, and there is a moderate business doing in the same at prevailing figures, mostly in a small jobbing way and on local account. Large dealers are purchasing only to fill immediate orders, not caring to stock up at present prices. Water-white honey is scarce and in a limited way is salable at tolerably stiff figures.

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